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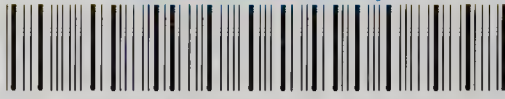
REPORT OF
DRS. MITCHELL & MUSSIGBROD

CONTRACTORS FOR
CARE AND KEEPING OF THE INSANE

STATE OF MONTANA

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REPORT OF

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PROSPECTUS

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS AND SIZE THEREOF, USED AND
OCCUPIED BY DRs. MITCHELL & MUSSIGBROD, AT THE INSANE
ASYLUM AT WARM SPRINGS, MONTANA, WITH NUMBER
AND SIZE OF ROOMS AND CAPACITY FOR PATIENTS.

The Asylum at Warm Springs where the Insane of the State of Montana are cared for, is situated in the Deer Lodge Valley, 25 miles from Butte, 8 miles east of Anaconda, 15 miles south of Deer Lodge ; two trains daily from and to each one of those towns stopping at the Warm Springs depot. A well kept road about 400 yards long leads through nice garden grounds of four acres space to the Asylum. The buildings for the male patients are separate from those of the females ; the first standing on the north, the others being on the south end of the garden. The patients are divided into four (4) classes : Trusties, Sick Convalescent and Violent ones.

The Trusties, about 24 in number, occupy a 30x40 feet two story brick house outside the fences ; they have the liberty of the whole place, access to garden, plunge bath, conservatory, bowling alley, picnic ground with swings and dancing hall, etc. The three other classes are kept in buildings surrounded by fences.

THE SICK PATIENTS,

live in the first or hospital ward, consisting of a 60x40 feet sick room, a 75x20 feet sitting hall, and 13 bed rooms for two persons each ; a water closet 20x25 feet is attached to this ward.

There are two bath tubs in the closet supplied with warm and cold mineral water. This arrangement proves very beneficial to the inmates, as it gives the possibility to clean dirty patients immediately, and as often as necessary.

The sitting hall and sick room together being 135 feet long, give ample room for walk and exercise. For patients able to walk outdoors there is a 90x12 feet wood sidewalk made between the addition to the new strong building and the dining room, which protects them from the cold wind. In summer they have a fenced yard, separate from all other patients, at the west side of the hospital.

The second, third, and fourth wards give room to the

VIOLENTS.

The bedrooms are single, and double cells, with very strong doors and shutters ; separate ventilation for every cell ; the floors inclined to the halls ; halls crowned and provided with water traps, so that the whole place can be flooded with water for cleaning purposes. The water can be had either from pipes connected with the springs, or from pipes connected with the steam fire pump. Hydrants to which the hose can be attached are inside the halls, an arrangement through which the inside of the old and new strong building can be efficiently controlled by the steam fire engine in case of fire. The two wards contain 26 double cells and a hall 135x20 feet long, light and airy. The house, 135x40 brick and two stories, containing the first and second ward with a capacity of 110 beds was built last year. The old strong building 72x36 two story brick with a capacity of 40 beds and two sitting halls 72x12 was erected in 1891.

The sixth ward, consisting of six dark cells in the addition to the main building provides for 12 more violent patients.

Above these cells is the 5th ward, a large dormitory, occupied at night by

CONVALESCENT PATIENTS

who during the day do housework inside the fences. This building containing the fifth and sixth ward is a 30x33 two story

brick house connected with the Main Building, and with a capacity of 18 beds.

The Main Building, a three-story brick house 75x60 feet, with a capacity of 110 beds forms the quarters of the rest of the convalescents ; it contains a number of large and small bedrooms and a sitting room. A large tank on the top of the third story, and fed by each one of the pumps supplies the house with water for bathing and cleaning and in case of fire. This house was built in 1888 at an expense of over \$35,000.

Ward No. 5 is a 50x22 two story log house, containing a sitting room down stairs, and a dormitory up stairs, the latter with a capacity of 15 beds. The sitting room opens into the yard and is accessible ad libitum to the violent patients during the day time.

The patients get their meals in a 65x25 feet dining room, which connects with the kitchen, and to which a room for two attendants, a drug store, and a wash-house for the patients in the yard supplied with warm and cold mineral water are attached. The drug store contains a good stock of chemicals, medicines, a set of instruments and library.

BATHING FACILITIES.

There are two bathing days weekly, when the patients in squads of 10 are led to the new 25x30 feet plunge bath. This is 4 feet deep and supplied by warm water from the Springs. Benches are fastened to the walls and floors, where the patients undress. After having taken their baths they go into the adjoining steam-heated dressing room, where every one finds fresh clothing in his special box.

Dirty patients are bathed separately in another room with a large wood tub as often as is required. There is direct access from the yard to this single bath room as well as to the general plunge bath.

The 90x25 feet addition to the new story building contains besides the plunge bath and single bath room, a store room for gentlemen's dress, a shoemaker's and tailor's shop for patients to work there.

PEST-HOUSE.

A 30x40 feet two story log house is under construction. It shall contain one hall down stairs, one up stairs, will be heated by the exhaust steam and will have a capacity of at least 40 beds. It provides in case of contagious diseases and is purposely built out of wood and several hundred feet distant from the other buildings, so that it may be burnt down, if necessary, after the disease has abated.

The whole capacity of the buildings for the male patients is 356 beds, except the sitting rooms and halls.

STEAM-HEAT.

All the buildings named are heated by steam; Rock Springs coal being used for fuel; the coal is stored in a log coal shed in front of the engine house; one or two car loads always kept on hand.

ENGINE-HOUSE.

This house is a new brick building 45x30 feet, and 15 feet high with steel roof. It contains one 60 horse-power, and one 40 horse-power boiler, the first of which is new; the other is newly repaired, examined by the State Boiler Inspector and newly set. There are two feed pumps and a large steam fire pump, all connected with both boilers in the engine house. Every one of the boilers can furnish all the steam needed by the whole Institution even in coldest weather; and by this double set of boilers and pumps a good provision is made in case of breakage and emergency.

The steam fire engine throws water to the top of the highest building and has pipe connection to the inside of the strong building, so as to fight a fire efficiently from there. A pump is connected with the large plunge bath and there will be no want of water even in coldest weather, as the temperature of the plunge bath is kept at between 80 and 90 degrees F. Carpenters and lockmakers benches are put up in the engine room, and full sets of tools are kept on hand, so that repairs can be made at the place.

FEMALE WARD.

The female ward consists of a number of buildings, one resp. two stories high. The patients are classed as violent and convalescents, the ill ones usually treated in the convalescent ward. This latter is a new house, two stories high. It is heated by the hot water of the springs. This hot water plant heats the house up to 60 degrees F. at 15 degrees below zero outside.

The rooms of the buildings for the female patients are cozy and homelike, and afford to the unfortunate women all the comforts of a home, in most cases probably more. One female ward is for the violent, another for the convalescents. The latter is new, and there will be a garden made in the Spring, where the women will have flowers and vegetables to attend to. The women have their own 20x20 feet plunge bath, supplied by the same hot mineral water which is used for heating the coils of the hot water plant.

Dining room and kitchen for the women are connected in a 50x20 feet room.

CAPACITY OF BUILDINGS.

The capacity of all buildings for the female patients is 82 beds, except the sitting rooms and halls.

As the population of the Insane Asylum does not consist of more than 313 male and female patients, and as the whole capacity of the institution is ~~4~~483 beds, there will not be any necessity to build before several years.

APPEARANCE OF PATIENTS.

As to the general appearance of the patients, they are physically in a good condition. They are not kept on dress parade, but their clothing is clean, the same being changed and washed every week as a rule; in fact, there is more waste of clothing by washing than there is by wear and tear. Considering that a patient cannot be fully dressed for less than \$8, and that at least two full suits are required for every patient, the clothing alone represents a cost value of about \$5,000. A stock of at least

\$700 to \$1,000 worth is always kept in store. Houses, rooms and furniture are in good condition; the rooms clean and well ventilated.

HOTEL.

Besides the buildings for male and female patients, there is the so-called Lodging House, a two-story brick building, 30x50 feet, with a capacity of 40 beds, and the old hotel, a frame building used as a family residence, with 9 rooms and ~~2~~³ dining rooms at the place. Attached to the latter are 4 private bathrooms.

PLUNGE BATHS.

One large plunge bath, 130x28 feet, with two dressing rooms, and a smaller plunge bath, 20x20, both supplied with warm mineral water, give ample bathing facilities to employes and visitors.

STOREHOUSES.

Washhouse and laundry, warehouse, meathouse, two-story roothouse and icehouse are log buildings which have served their purpose very well for a number of years. The roothouse has a storage capacity for about 100,000 pounds of potatoes and all other vegetables needed; the meathouse a capacity for at least 10,000 pounds of meat. A supply stock of cost value of about \$5,000 worth is always on hand.

A greenhouse, 55x30 feet, brick, heated by warm water, contains during the winter the flowers to be planted out in the grounds in Summer.

Granery, teamsters' cabin, blacksmith shop, lime house, carriage house, hired help house, stables, barns, hogpens, chicken, goose and duck pens, gardner house, cowshed (280 feet long and very substantial) are frame or log buildings and kept in good repair.

A fire insurance of \$91,600 is carried, the premium of which has been paid until Aug. 22, 1897.

HORSES.

Five teams of horses are kept at the place, three of them going for wood 250 days of the year; two fine yoke of Polled Angus oxen do the snaking of the logs in the hills. Out of about 30 more horses, young and old ones, a sufficient supply can be had at any time.

MILK STOCK.

Special attention is paid to raising good milk stock. Valuable thoroughbred Holstein cows and bulls have been bought, 55 milk cows are kept at present; 30 of them on an average are milked daily all the year round, which furnish on an average 80 gallons of fine milk a day, Figured at 40 cts. a gallon makes the value of the milk \$11,600 a year. In Summer there will be 75 milk cows, young cattle coming in with calves. The idea is, to select the very best and keep only about 40 to 50 excellent cows; 31 two-year old heifers, 20 one-year olds and 17 sucking calves promise a good supply for the future. From 20 to 50 beef cattle are always kept on hand.

HOGS.

About 40 hogs are kept up at the place, and a solid brick smoke house has been built to smoke pork and beef in.

AGRICULTURE.

Around the Asylum there are about 100 acres under cultivation, viz: 4 acres garden in front of the Asylum; 1 acre picnic ground; 5 acres vegetable garden; the balance grain and alfalfa land. 1684 acres altogether belong to the Asylum grounds, 500 acres about are meadows, the balance are pastures and fields; they are all fenced and fences are in good order.

HAY.

450 to 500 tons of hay are cut on the meadows and put up into stacks every year.

HORTICULTURE.

In the vegetable garden, cabbage, potatoes, peas, cauliflower, kohlrabi, brussel sprouts, carrots, onions, spinach, etc., are raised. Besides that every kind of beets: sugar beets, rutabagas, turnips, radishes are grown in abundance. In fact raising of beets are used as a means to improve the soil and make it apt for the other agriculture and horticultural purposes. Even the most barren alkali soil will raise a fine crop of beets, provided there is sufficient irrigation.

IRRIGATION.

The latter can be had from the Warm Springs Creek, which crosses the farm at the Asylum; and from the Lost Creek which crosses the lower ranch north of the Asylum. The water rights are recorded.

WATER SUPPLY.

Ample supply of water, cold creek and well, and warm mineral water make the location of the Asylum at the present place a very fortunate one. There is no doubt, that the mineral water has fine medicinal qualities, many visitors having found help for rheumatism, and many paralytic patients having found relief by taking baths. The bathing facilities are ample and good. No other Insane Asylum of the United States can boast of its equal. Other Asylums have warm baths, but there are usually no plunge baths, and there is no mineral hot water.

COST OF FUEL.

In order to show what the costs of fuel are in the Asylum without natural hot water, I quote from the report of the Superintendent of the Hospital at Jamestown, N. D., 1888. He says: "For the next two years, I find that for fuel necessary to keep our patients warm and to run the Institution as it should be, it will require at least from thirty to thirty-two thousand dollars, a less amount than that would, I fear, prove inadequate and leave us again short on fuel." This was for fuel alone, \$1,000 were appropriated at the same time for boiler house, boilers, etc.

The Jamestown Asylum had a capacity of 300 patients at that time, viz: about three-fourths of the Warm Springs Asylum.

Winters in Montana are as long and as cold as in North Dakota. That explains why the contractors at Warm Springs have gone into the expense of trying to heat one of the new buildings by hot water of the Springs. As the water has considerable sediment, it was necessary to adopt a particular plan for the heating plant ; probably the first of that kind. The plant will pay for itself the first year.

After the above it seems as if there is no sufficient reason to necessitate the locating and building of an entire new institution. To show what the cost of it would be I quote from the report of the manager of the Michigan Asylum at Ionia, Mich., 1886. They say:

COST OF NEW ASYLUMS,

“The average cost of the construction of new asylums in Iowa has been about \$1,000 per capita. The cost of making additions to the existing institutions has been less than half that sum.”

“The cost of original construction of Asylums in Illinois has been over \$1,000 per capita. The cost of making the addition at Jacksonville now under construction will be less than \$450 per capita.”

“The average original cost of constructing the 85 State and private Asylums in the United States is estimated at \$1,000 for each inmate accommodated, and the average cost of making additions to and enlarging existing institutions is much less than half that sum.”

The State of Montana will have a good opportunity to find out if what is true for the Asylums is true for the prisons.

No doubt, monumental palaces will flatter the visiting citizens of the respective states, but their erection would force the contractors who take care of the insane—and just as well State Superintendents—to try to save in other places. The present contractors have thought it wiser to erect common, plain, good buildings, which can be kept, and are kept, clean and warm with

the least possible expense, to give the patients plenty and well done food, plenty of exercise in the open air, and to try to keep them warm and clean in body and dress.

In fact that out of 1,138 patients during 17 years under the same management about half have been discharged, in other words are no further charges to the State, show that this common sense treatment works very satisfactorily.

At all events it would be desirable to have every Legislator who does not know the Institution at Warm Springs to come and visit it before he makes up his mind about the location resp., building of a new Montana Insane Asylum, and the present contractors extend herewith their invitation to the Honorable Legislative Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,

MITCHELL & MUSSIGBROD,

Contractors Insane Asylum.

Dated at Warm Springs, this 14th day of February A. D. 1895.

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